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Hab.—Lake Nyassa, Central Africa. John Kirk, M. D., of the Zambezi Expedition.

Unio Aferula.—Testâ valdè plicatâ, obliquâ, subcompressâ, valdè inæquilaterali, anticè rotundâ, posticè subbiangulatâ; valvulis crassiusculis, anticè crassioribus; natibus subprominentibus, solidis, ad apices undulatis; epidermide luteo-corneâ; dentibus cardinalibus parviusculis, sulcatis; lateralibus subrectis, curtis, in utroque valvulo duplicibus; margaritâ dilutê salmonis colore tinctâ et valdè iridescente.

Hab.—Lake Nyassa, Central Africa. John Kirk, M. D., of the Zambezi Expedition.

Spatha alata.—Testâ alatâ, sulcatâ, triangulari, compressâ, valdê inæquilaterali, anticè obliquê rotundatâ, posticê obtusè angulatâ; valvulis crassiusculis; natibus parvis, vix prominulis; epidermide olivaceâ, nitidâ, obsoletè radiatâ; margaritâ purpureâ et valdè iridescente.

Hab.—Lake Nyassa, Central Africa. John Kirk, M. D., of the Zambezi Expedition.

Spatha Nyassaensis.—Testâ subsulcatâ, ellipticâ, lenticulari, compressâ, valdè inæquilaterali, anticè rotundâ, posticê obtusê angulatâ; valvulis crassiusculis; natibus parvis, vix prominulis, ad apices minutè undulatis; epidermide rufo castaneâ vel luteolâ, obsoletè radiatâ; margaritâ purpurescente et valdè iridescente.

Hab.—Lake Nyassa, Central Africa. John Kirk, M. D., of the Zambezi Expedition.

Spatha modesta. — Testâ subsulcatâ, transversâ, subcompressâ, inæquilaterali, posticè et anticè rotundâ; valvulis tenuibus; natibus parvis, prominulis, ad apices minutè undulatis; epidermide tenebroso-olivaceâ, eradiatâ, nitidâ; margaritâ cæruleo-albâ et valdè iridescente.

Hab.—Fresh-waters near Mozambique, Africa. John Kirk, M. D., of the Zambezi Expedition.

Description of six new species of SUCCINEA of the United States.

BY ISAAC LEA.

S. Haleana.—Testâ obliquo-ovatâ, nitidâ, subdiaphanâ, aureâ, tenui; spirâ brevi; suturis impressis; anfractibus ternis, convexis; aperturâ grandi, lato-ovatâ; labro regulariter expanso; columellâ incurvâ.

Hab.—Alexandria, Louisiana, J. Hale, M. D.

S. Grosvenorii.—Testâ obliquo-ovatâ, striatâ, subdiaphanâ, stramineâ, tenui; spirâ exsertâ; suturis valdè impressis; anfractibus quaternis, convexis; aperturâ subrotundâ, grandiusculâ; labro expanso; columellâ incurvâ et contortâ.

Hab.—Santa Rita Valley, Kansas? Mr. H. C. Grosvenor; and Alexandria, Louisiana, J. Hale, M. D.

S. Mooresiana.—Testâ obliquo-ovatâ, minutè striatâ, opacâ, albidâ, subtenui; spirâ exsertâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus ternis, convexiusculis; aperturâ subrotundâ; labro subexpanso; columellâ incurvâ et contortâ.

Hab.—Court House Rock, on Platte River, California route, Mr. H. Moores.

S. Wilsonii.—Testâ elongato-obliquâ, valdè striatâ, diaphanâ, peraureâ, subnitidâ, tenui; spirâ valdè exsertâ; suturis valdè impressis; anfractibus quaternis, convexiusculis; aperturâ grandiusculâ, ovatâ; labro subexpanso; columellâ, tenui, incurvâ et contortâ.

Hab.—Near Darien, Georgia, S. W. Wilson, M. D.

S. Forsheyi.—Testâ elongato-obliquâ, tenui, nitidâ, diaphanâ, subaureâ, pertenui; spirâ exsertâ, acuminatâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus ternis,

convexiusculis; aperturâ grandi, lato-ovatâ; labro subexpanso; columellâ tenui, incurvâ et contortâ.

Hab.—Rutersville, Texas, Prof. C. G. Forshey.

S. PELLUCIDA.—Testâ elongato-obliquâ, lævi, nitidâ, pellucidâ, albâ, pertenui; spirâ exsertâ, acuminatâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus quaternis, vix convexis; aperturâ grandiusculâ, ovatâ; labro subexpanso; columellâ tenui, incurvâ et contortâ.

Hab.—United States.

Since I published, in 1841 and previously, a number of new species of *Succinea*, Dr. Binney's Terrestrial Shells of the United States has appeared. In vol. 2d, pages 65 and 66, he gives eight of my species with the Latin diagnoses, and says he had seen *Wardiana*, *Totteniana*, *Nuttalliana* and *aurea*, but has no knowledge of the others, except what he derived from descriptions and figures. He says that, "on a careful examination, it appears to us that *S. aperta* and *S. aurea* are well established species; that *Wardiana* is synonymous with *avara*, Say; *Totteniana* with *ovalis*, Say; *Nuttalliana* with *ovalis*, Gould; *inflata* with *campestris*, Say; that *retusa* is probably synonymous with *ovalis*, Gould; and that *Oregonensis* cannot be at present ascertained." All naturalists must regret introducing this kind of confusion in a difficult branch of science, and had Dr. Binney given more time to the subject,—my types being always open to his inspection,—I cannot doubt but that he would have avoided this attack upon my species. His editor, Dr. Gould, has in part corrected his synonymy, and Mr. W. G. Binney, in the continuation of his father's beautiful work (vol. 4), makes further correction of these hasty and erroneous criticisms. Dr. Gould says that *Nuttalliana* "no doubt is a well marked species;" of course it is not *ovalis*, Gould; that *Oregonensis* is "decidedly a well marked species." *Totteniana*, Dr. Gould says, differs from *ovalis*, Say, that "it is a thinner and more fragile shell, proportionally more ventricose in form, with a shorter spire, a larger aperture," &c. Mr. W. G. Binney says, in vol. 4, p. 34, that in regard to *inflata* he "is inclined to doubt its specific weight." On a careful examination and comparison of specimens with *campestris*, sent to me as such by Dr. Ravenel, from Sullivan's Island, South Carolina, I find these agree with the description of Mr. Say and Dr. Binney, except that the full-grown specimens show a fourth whorl, and not three, as both authors state in their description. This, I think, arises from their mode of counting. If a fourth whorl can be seen on a specimen, even if it be not complete, I always count as four whorls, as fractions cannot conveniently and correctly be enumerated in small shells. My *inflata* has but three whorls, is smoother, more inflated and more obtuse in the spire. With these differences it ought not to be made a synonym until more observations, under better circumstances, should prove it to be such. As regards *Totteniana*, Mr. W. G. Binney says he "agrees entirely with Mr. Lea and Dr. Gould in separating it from *obliqua*, Say."

After a careful examination of the original specimens, with the addition of subsequent acquisitions, I am perfectly satisfied of the correctness of my first convictions, as to there being eight species, which Dr. Binney would reduce to two, and they may be stated as follows:

S. APERTA, Dr. Binney allows to be established.

S. AUREA, Dr. Binney allows to be established.

S. RETUSA, Dr. Binney says is probably *ovalis*, Gould. It differs, nevertheless, in being retuse at the base and in being less inflated.

S. WARDIANA, Dr. Binney says is synonymous with *avara*, Say. But *Wardiana* is a more slender species, and is more oblique. It is evident that Dr. B. figures two species under this name, pl. 67c.

S. Totteniana.—Dr. Binney says this is synonymous with *ovalis*, Say.* But Dr. Gould properly says it differs in being more fragile, and has a shorter spire. It also differs in color. The interior of all my specimens is iridescent, a character I have never seen in *ovalis*. Mr. W. G. Binney says (v. 4,) he "agrees entirely with Lea and Gould in separating it from *obliqua*, Say."

S. Nuttalliana.—Dr. Binney says this is synonymous with *ovalis*, Gould. Dr. G., however, says this "no doubt is a well-marked species." It certainly is very different from *ovalis*, Gould, being much more slender, more oblique, and different in color. In fact I believe that Dr. Gould has described the same shell as *rusticana*, in his volume of "Expedition Shells, p. 28."

S. Oregonensis.—Dr. Binney says that this "cannot at present be ascertained." Dr. Gould says that the specimens furnished by Mr. Lea "leave no doubt of being decidedly a well-marked species." *Oregonensis* is perhaps nearest to *Wardiana*, but that shell has a smoother surface, is greenish, while *Oregonensis* is yellowish, and in the turns of the spire they differ entirely.

S. inflata.—Dr. Binney makes this synonymous with *campestris*, Say. Mr. W. G. Binney says he "is inclined to doubt its specific weight." *Inflata* is smoother, more inflated and more obtuse in the spire, as well as in really having one whorl less. It ought to be retained until more specimens could be examined. This species was founded on a single specimen sent by Dr. Ravenel, who also sent me the true *campestris*.

Description of a new Species of PLANORBIS.

BY ISAAC LEA.

Planorbis Billingsii.—Testâ lævi, planulatâ, supernè plano convexâ, subtùs lato umbilicatâ, estriatâ; anfractibus quaternis; labro acuto; aperturâ grandiusculâ, subrotundâ, obliquâ.

Hab.—Ottowa River, Canada West, E. Billings, Esq.

Descriptions of Thirteen New Species of MELANIDÆ of the United States.

BY ISAAC LEA.

Goniobasis subrhombica.—Testâ subcarinatâ, subfusiformi, subtenui, tenebroso-olivâ, estriatâ, evittatâ; spirâ obtusâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus quinis, planulatis, supernè carinatis; aperturâ grandi, rhomboideâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto, vix sinuoso; columellâ tenui et aliquantò contortâ.

Hab.—Hog Creek, North Georgia, J. Clark.

Goniobasis fraterna.—Testâ carinatâ, fusiformi, subtenui, luteâ, evittatâ vel quadrivittatâ; spirâ obtuso-conicâ; suturis valdè impressis; anfractibus instar senis, planulatis, supernè acuto carinatis; aperturâ parviusculâ, ovato-rhomboideâ, intus albâ; labro acuto, vix sinuoso; columellâ tenui, infernè contortâ.

Hab.—Bibb Co. and Cahawba River, Alabama. E. R. Showalter, M. D.

Goniobasis Romæ.—Testâ subcarinatâ, conoideâ, subcrassâ, tenebroso-corneâ, evittatâ; spirâ subelevatâ, aliquantò obtusè elevatâ; suturis impressis; anfractibus septenis, planulatis, supernè carinatis; aperturâ grandiusculâ, ovatâ, intus albidâ; labro acuto, subsinuoso; columellâ tenui et contortâ.

Hab.—Rome, North Georgia, Rev. G. White.

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* At p. 72, v 2, Dr. B. says that *Tottentiana* is "unquestionably the same with *obliqua*, Say," considering *obliqua* = *ovalis*, but the figures of the two last species are very different.